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WIND BURN IN AMORPHOPHALLUS

Wind burn, or, as it is more commonly called, "sunburn," does not seem to be conspicuous in plants. An interesting case was observed during the past typhoon season at Los Baños, Philippine Islands. During July and August a strong southwest wind is continuous and may often become violent. This wind is frequently warm and dry.

In the latter part of August 1914, the southwest wind was particularly and continuously heavy. By the third day of the heavy wind, large red blotches were noticed on the petioles of plants of *Amorphophallus campanulatus* (Roxb.) Blume (Araceae). Investigation of many plants revealed the fact that only in those plants which were exposed to the wind was the red color present. Light green areas on the petioles were more affected than dark areas. When wind and sun acted in combination, the red color was more apparent, occurring on both blades and petioles. Plants growing in ravines and in places otherwise sheltered from the wind, even though fully exposed to the sun, did not show red coloring. Opening up the brush to allow the wind access resulted in the development of the red coloring within two to three days.

The red color from this cause, however, was not a permanent effect, for in the rainy period which succeeded the heavy wind the red color entirely disappeared within ten days.—FRANK C. GATES, *Los Baños, P.I.*